## LABOR'S THROES.

Strikes Threatened in the Pennsylvania Coal Fields.

MISCHIEF-MAKING IDLERS.

The Miners in the Lehigh Valley Comparatively Quiet.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY. ITS EMPLOYES DEMAND AN ADVANCE OF TEN CENTS A TON-MEETING OF THE BRANCHES YESTERDAY-PATHETIC PROTESTS AGAINST A STRIKE -THE DECISION.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1

Pirraros, Pa., August 20, 1877. To-day the Pennsylvania Coal Company's men gave their final decision upon the striking issue, and the result is unexpectedly unanimous not only not to resume work upon the proposition of the company, but also not to handle a pick and drill again until an advance of ten cents on the ten is conceded. This is virtually asking for a restoration of wages to the prices ruling previous to the last reduction. This, in face of the fact that the company anticipated the employes by informing them several days ago that there would be no mercase in the compensation. The meeting held in Pittston to-day by the workingmen was attended by some filteen hundred belonging to the company and a large representation from other idle works in this section. After some considerable opposition to the presence of a re-porter, a vote was taken and a committee appointed to aid the HERALD representative out of camp, but immediately a protest was entered by some men of sense. and, on motion, the HERALD reporter was specially invited to a seat with the officers. Patrick Sweeney was elected president, Henry Martin vice president and S. P. Seely secretary, all prominent citizens of our city. The object of the meeting was fairly and briefly stated by the vice president to be to ascertain the sentiment of the majority of the men in the company's employ in reference to accepting the proposition to resume work at July prices whenever the company so desire to order, and to leave the question of increase in wages to the judgment of the officers. The meeting was gaining in numbers, and upon a suggestion of the president the meeting adjourned temporarily, and divided up into what is known among miners as "branch" assemblies, representing employes

Half an hour of deliberation and the several divisions sgain consolidated and listened to the report of the branch delegates as instructed by their "Buttys." A breatbless slience reigned at this moment. Thousands of hearts beat with varied hopes and fears. To many it was to be a decision that would bring sorrow and pangs of regret. To others the chance of once more contesting with that almost unconquerable power, aspital. The president rose slowly. The men istlessity seated themselves upon the forest carpeting. Then the name of the first collery was called, and the response was resumption only upon condition of ten cents per ton advance in wages ruling when they were involuntarily forced out of work by the burning of the company's No. 5 head house. The company have nineteen colleries, sixteen of which held meetings to-day and reported to the president, to wit: No. 4 shaft is run by 148 employés, and reported, "We will go to work on July prices but will not sign the petition." No. 5 shait, 154 employés, demands ten cents per ton advance. No. 6 shaft, 162 employes, demands ten cents per ton advance. No. 7 shaft, 164 employés, reported a willingness to resume on July prices; No. 8 shaft, 199 employés, demand ten cents per ton advance; No. 18 shaft, 105 employés, demand ten cents per ton advance; No. 18 shaft, 105 employés, demand ten cents per ton advance; No. 18 shaft, 105 employés, demand ten cents per ton advance; No. 18 shaft, 105 employés, demand ten cents per ton advance; No. 19 shaft, 105 employés, demand ten cents per ton advance; No. 19 shaft, 105 employés, demand ten cents per ton advance; No. 19 shaft, 105 employés, demand ten cents per ton advance; No. 19 shaft, 116 employés, demand ten cents per ton advance; No. 19 shaft, 116 employés, demand ten cents per ton advance; No. 19 shaft, 116 employés, demand ten cents per ton advance; No. 19 shaft, 116 employés, demand ten cents per ton advance; No. 19 shaft, 116 employés, demand ten cents per ton advance; No. 19 shaft, 116 employés, demand ten cents per ton advance; No. 19 shaft, 116 employés, demand ten cent again consolidated and listened to the report of the branch delegates as instructed by their "Buttys." A

stand it better perhaps than the majority of those he saw around him; but he cared not to throw away the opportunity to work at present prices, and eventually go in the mines a poorer, weaker man, and deleated in the contest.

President Sweeney echoed the same sentiments, but observed that he would abide by the decision of the majority of his fellow men.

Vice President Martin rose, and, with considerable

WORDS OF REMONSTRANCE.

majority of his fellow men.

Vice President Martin rose, and, with considerable emotion, deprecated the action of the mosting. "I see about me," said he, "hundreds who I know are not any more able to sustain this strike than I am, but they have taken action to deprive themselves of the necessaries of life. I would do anything honorable to get tweety-five or fifty cents advance, but I am well convinced that it is impossible. I have nine little ones in my family, and it the merchant whom I deal with should shut down on me I could not live three days. No, sir, it I lose my credit and this strike is protracted I shall not be able to put broad into their mouths for three days, and there are a good many around me now listening who know that it is also true with them."

ASSOLUTE WERTCHEDNESS.

The response he met with was that he was starving working and that he might as well strve idle. Your reporter felt that there was not allute truth in the remarks of the Vice President. Within ten feet of him stood a young, able-bodied man, who voted every time for a demand, but who for some cause unknown had no shirt on and depended upon a coat buttoned close around him to him his natedness. I could not help contrasting the personal external appearance of these men, as they sat or stood around, with that of the same men during the long strike of 1869. They are the same men, working for the same company, and now contending for the same principle—a fair compensation for labor. Then they all were comfortably and neally dressed, and were fat and rugged. Then there was a demand or coal at good prices, and most men had a few well earned dollars land aside for an emergency. Now the men are keeping their clothes together by the greatest economy and skillel housewifery, and many a poor man is badly shad and thousands consider the smell of appearance of resh men a rarity and usury. Men said to-day that their regular food for moeths had been musb.

ol a piece of fresh meat a rarity and luxury. Men said to-day that their regular food for mooths had been mush.

The demand for coal is not producing any very marked rise in the prices if the figures of Mr. Gowen are to be believed. The wages ruling for many months past have been scarcely sufficient to board a single man and keep his clothes clean. What, theo, must be the amount of engineering necessary to sustain families with rents to pay that absorb one-dith of the monthly receipts? Now there are none who have put made a cent and store credit is warning. While there was a reasonable hope for an advance in wages the assisting hand of the merchant was extended, but its withdrawal is feared under existing circumstances.

Merchants have expressed themselves to this effect to-day. "We cannot stand another strike and give an extended credit," is the remark of many. Every busibes man hopes that a compromise will be effected. The men, bowever, seem determined to continue in the path they have marked out until the snow dies. The crops have been good and with the exception of meat and flour may be quoted cheap.

This afternoon the delegates' moeting from the "branches" took place. The Conference Committee was appointed, and waiting on the companies' officials, Superintendents Bryden and Law, presented the following communication:—

Person Pranspayayana took to apparance.

TO THE OPPICERS OF THE PERSON, Pa., August 20, 1071.
TO THE OPPICERS OF THE PERSON THAN LOAD COMPANY:—

UNITLEMEN—We, the undersigned committee, appointed by the employes of your company to notify you of the conclusion arrived at, do most respectfully submit the following as the result of their action, which is that they domaind ven cents on the ton. HENRY RELIBER,

JOHN ARMSTRONG,

PATRICE DUPPY,

THOMAS WATNON,

JOHN O'HALLA.

The meeting of the committee was devoid of any excitement. Superintenaent Law simply remarked that he would forward the communication to the officials. The committee had hardly left his presence before the letter was on its way. In answer to the interrogation whother the company would be likely to respond lavorably or not to the demand, Mr. Law said the situation now had changed. The men had herotofore made as demand; now he was unable to give any idea of the probable action of the company.

JOY AT WILKEHBARRE OVER THE ACTION AT PITISTON-PORAYS CHECKED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD. ] WILKESBARNE, Pa., August 20, 1577. The striking miners in this vicinity are jubilant over the determination made by the employes of the Penn-

sylvania Coal Company at Pittston this morning for STATEMENT BY CAPTAIN BRAINE. a demand of ten per cent advance. The men here imagine this will have the effect of frightening the companies into an early recognition of their demands, for they assert that by a complete stoppage of work in this county Frank Gowen will soon get control of the markets. The operators, however, say that they will not give way under any circumstances. They argue that it would be sucidal to future interests to do so. A farmer near Dailas—a small town about eight miles from here—to-day met the demand of a foraging party of miners with a shotgun. He threatened to shoot the first man who stepped upon his premises. The foragers did not insist upon his contributing, but went off swearing to have all sorts of revenge. A barn belonging to Mr. Swoyer, of the Enterprise colliery, was destroyed by fire yesterday, supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

LEHIGH COAL REGION. THE SITUATION COMPARATIVELY QUIET-SUSPENDED COLLIEBIES - MISCHIEF-MAKING

The situation is comparatively quiet and but little changed in the Lehigh coal region. Contrary to expectation, the miners held no general delegate region meeting at Hazelton to consider the operators' proposition of returning to the mines and continuing work at the former wages until September. The members of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association give no reason for the postponement of the meeting, but it is presumed the determination of the men working in the collieries at Stockton to strike had much to do with it, as the meeting to have been held purposely to get the Stockton miners out. The mines of Ario, Pardee & Co. and the few collieries at Brick Mogatain are in operation. The Executive Committee of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association has notified the miners employed in the collieries that they must stop work, and rather of "blackleg" it is probable the men will join in the strike. The officers of the union having decided to make the strike general, emissaries from the Wyoming and Lackawanna regions are now assidu-ously at work among the dissatisfied colliers endeavoring to persuade them to hold our

ming and Lackawanna regions are now assiduously at work among the disastished colliers endeavories to persuade them to hold out for higher wages than those already demanded, and it is understood that some of the men have already agreed to follow the action of the Phitston colliers, and refuse to accept any wages but an advance of those that relied previous to May I. In strike originally was for a return of the wages paid in the spring.

For some reason no attempt was made to start the suspended collieries to-day, and the stoppage of mining operations, therefore, is as complete as when the strike was inaugurated. As the miners and laborers are apparently determined to make the trouble general, it is believed no attempt will now be made by the operators to resume operations. It is also hardly possible the operators will "blacking" the miners, as it would be an exceedingly dangerous experiment, and one that would lead to numerous difficulties in the future, which could only be checked by the presence of a dettemment of troups. The operators appear to be at their wits' end what to do in the matter, and every boar sades interest and excitement to the irouble. The malcontent workingmen are conforming together in district meetings, and from the general result of the proceedings it is evident the end will be a general strike or general result of the proceedings it is evident the end will be a general strike or general result of the proceedings it is evident the end will be a general strike or general result of the proceedings it is evident the end will be a general strike or general result of the proceedings it is evident the end will be a general strike or general result of the proceedings it is evident the end will be a general strike or general result of the proceedings it is evident the end will be a general strike or general result of the proceedings it is evident the end will be a general strike or general result of the proceedings it is evident to the interest of the proceeding of the farming population, and suc

END OF A STRIKE. NAIL AND TACK LABORERS RETURNED TO WORK

YESTERDAY.

PITTSBURG, Pa., August 20, 1877. The laborers of the extensive pail and tack works of an increase of wages, recommenced work to-day at the old rates. This strike, while it lasted, compelled about five hundred employes to quit work.

A RAID FRUSTRATED.

FAILURE OF AN ATTEMPT TO CREATE A DIS-

TURBANCE AT CRYSTAL RIDGE. Hazieron, Pa., August 20, 1877.
An attempt was made by the strikers at Beaver Brook last night to muster a force for the purpose of making a raid on Crystal Ridge, one of the collieries operated by A. Pardee & Co. The men of this coiliery, as well as of all others operated by the above company, refused to join in the strike last week and have been working steadily ever since. information of the intended raid was formation of the intended raid was received here a little before midnight, and a force of ceived here a little before midnight, and a force of citizens was soon collected to resist any attempt that might be made to damage or destroy property. Toward morning word was received that the raiders, after having forced the Yorktown men to join them, were obliged to relinquish their design owing to their failing to get the Boneybrook men out. With the agristance of the latter the crowd would have been very formidable, although the Vigilance Committee was prepared to resist any attempt at violence. The abortive attempt of last night has had no effect on the men who have been working, and all the colleries that have been working since the strike are at work again to-day.

WORKINGMEN'S CONVENTION.

THE WORKINGMEN OF BALTIMORE SEVER ALL. THEIR PAST POLITICAL TIPS.

BALTIMORE, Md., August 20, 1877. At a convention of workingmen composed of dele-gates from nineteen out of the twenty wards of this city, which was hold to-night, after the report of the Committee on Credentials and permanent officers a resolution was adopted requesting all officers to withdraw their connection with any political party before assuming any official position in the convention. The following preamble and resolutions were

adopted:—

Whereas the sim and object of this movement of the workingmen of the state of Maryland has been misrepresented in various ways through the press and by several prenounced politicians; and Whereas, the prosperity of the workingmen means the prosperity of all the people, including capitalists; and Whereas, the republican, democratic said reform parties that it is a several to secure this result, they have the several this several thing, they have the several thing of the several to several things of the several to several things of the several present things of the several present things of the several present thin

## NAVY YARD WORKMEN.

Some weeks ago Commodore Nicholson, of the

Brooklyn Navy Yard, sent agents to the various ship yards and workshops in this vicinity to ascertain the rates of wages paid the various classes of mechanics employed in ship building, with a view to determining employed in ship building, with a view to determining the lowest grade of compensation for such workmen. The result of his inquiries was that the wages of the shipwrights and sparmakers were reduced from 35.50 to 55 per day. The hours of work have been increased from eight to ten hours. This reduction of income has very naturally led to much dissatisfaction among the Navy Yard men affected thereby, and considerable growling onseed. But there has been no intimation of a strike on their part at any time. Such a proceeding, they admit, would be absurd, as thousands of good mechanics stand idle, but willing and ready to take their places. Commodore Nicholson is at present absent on his vacation, out the officer in command of the yard ridicules the reported probability of a strike.

Captain Braine saw in the New York San of Augus 1877, an anonymous letter relative to himself which by implication charges that he received and was benefited by receiving materials to erect a house in New York from a party who furnished material to conmont. This he says is false. The letter also says that Mr. Hall, carpenter of the United States steamship work. This is also false. The letter also states that ship's painter has been employed upon this house and that ships' paint has been used. Mr. Braine says this is also a faise statement. The article in connection with this letter goes on to say that Mr. Hall with men have been regularly for a long time doing carpenter work on his house. This is also declared to be faise. The interview with Mr. Kopp and what he is reported to have said is faise. He further states that no work of any kind or character or description or any material of any kind or character or description belonging to the United States government has been used in any manner or form upon the house above alluded to, of which he is the owner, and a little further information he gives on the point gratuitously. George Pierr & Son, masons, living at No. 41 Marion street, New York, in connection with Mr. John Zontel, living at No. 265 East Tenth street, or corner of Goerck and Houston streets, a carpenter, built said house, and Mossrs. Shields & McKwoy, plumbers, No. 167 Crosby street, New York, did the plumbing; Mr. John Chelver, living at No. 299 Montgomery street, Jersey City, superntended the building. Captinin Brathe only hopes he may be able to find the author of what he terms "a scandalous, villanous and malicious attack upon his honesty and integrity as an officer and goutleman." He has addressed the following letter upon the subject to the Herald:— He has addressed the John States Frigats Colonado, to the Harald:— United States Frigats Colonado, Saugust 29, 1877.

August 29, 1877. )

To the New York Sus of August 19, 1877, there is an article which reflects upon my character as an officer and gentleman. I request you will publish that I pronounce the letter and article lake as far as it alludes to or speak of me or my acts. I sent a denist to the New York Sus, but it did not appear this moraing. Will you therefore oblig me by publishing this letter?

Captain United States Navy.

## THE FORGERY CASES.

WAITING FOR THE MEN ARRESTED IN CHICA-GO-WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THEIR CRIMES. There were no new developments in the forgery cases in this city yesterday, although the arrival of the detectives with the three prisoners, Gesner, Weston and Henderson, was looked forward to throughout the day. The man Gesper is an old offender, and his arrest is considered of much importance. He is regarded as one of the most skillul and successful forgers in the country, and constant efforts is not yet definitely known what New York detectives, besides Jayne, of the government force, were instrumental in effecting the seizure of the swindlers. Superintendent Walling repeats of the swindlers. Superintendent Walling repeats that he knows nothing of the men, nor why (except from what he has seen in the papers) they were arrested. No officers of the New York (orce, he says, were concerned in their capture. Detective Sergents Kealy likewise affirms that the arrest was not made by the police detectives of this city, nor were any of them engaged in working up the case. The forgery of the government stamp on the sparious check of the Third National Bank brought the case within the jurisdiction of the government courts, and it is believed that the government officers have been upon the trail of the guilty ones ever since. They have not all been captured yet. The gang of torgers, which is unusually large and well organized, is said to be managed by a wealthy speculator in grain and stock, assisted by other men of apparent responsibility. The examination of the prisoners when brought to this city will probably result in some starting disclosures, and it is thought there are men in Ludiow Street Juli at present who will not profit by the expected elucidation. Besides its operation in this city, the gang in question is supposed to have been at the bottom of various important forgeries in the principal Western States. George H. Chauwick, at present awaiting trust on a charge of complicity with the operators who perpetrated the \$64,000 swindie on the Union Trust Company, in January lai, denies any connection with the case. He also denies any knowledge of the three forgers arrested in Chicago, but expressed surprise when he became acquainted with the fact of their arrest. The forcery upon the Third National Bank was executed with much skill and must have taken a great while to prepare. The defects in the imitation of the two cent revenue stamp were so slight as to be undistinguishable by the naked eye. Under a powering magnifying glass, hewever, they are brought out with sufficient clearness, the chief point of difference being in the reliative positions of the diamonds encircling the Liberty hea that he knows nothing of the men, nor why (except

A CARD FROM MB. COLOMBANI. NEW YORK, August 20, 1877.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD: Knowing your impartiality, and in justice to myself and friends, you will no doubt make a correction in regard to my slieged connection with the sixtyfour thousand dollar check forgery on the Union Trus Company. The only knowledge I have in the matter is simply and only what I have read in the papers, and the only person I knew in the case is Mr. G. W. Chadthe only person I know in the case is Mr. G. W. Chadwick; but my acquaintance and business connections with him have been of a straightforward, legitimate nature, and I dely all oreation to disprove my assertions. My agreet in the above case was concorted and planned by two heartless accounted, one of whom has since been convicted and sentenced to eight years in State Prison for check forging. His name is Charles L. Edmund, and the reason why he bears me malice is on account of a sound thrashing which I administered to him a week or ten days previous on account of a dishonest proposition made to me and which I resented as an insult. The other rascal who caused my trouble is Emils Brie, an ex-convict. It would take too long for me to explain how and why my reputation was wilturly tarnished by unprincipled hounds, and I may yet seek in law redress for the lighty that I have suffered. Suffice it to say that I have never, directly or indirectly, derived any part or share of any money or moneys obtained by the alleged lorgers, and I nover had any cognizance or knowledge of the said check.

COLLECTOR FREELAND.

SEVERAL OF THE SILVERMAN CHARGES SAID TO

HAVE BEEN WITHDRAWN.

Special Agent Brooks, who was assigned by the
United States Revenue Department at Washington to conduct the investigation of the charges preferred by Mr. Silverman against Collector Freeland, of the Department of Internal Revenue, yesterday forwarded a package of affidavits, fourteen in number to the office of the accused revenue offi ctal, Brooklyn. Deputy Collector Silas Boone stated that Mr. Silverman withdraws the greater part of his charges, and the allidavits practically only go to snow that when people call at the office on business the cierks, instead of attending to them, keep on "skylarking." The Collector refused to permit the publication of the affidavits until such time as they shall have been examined by his counsel. Mr. Boone says that Mr. Silverman withdraws part of his charges, Noz. 1, 3, 4, 9, 10 and 11—which were as follows:—

First—Vexations and unnecessary seisures have been made by order of Collector Freeland and Chief Deputy Boone, by the great damage of business and property.

Third—Cooling the office against business and at unusual hours and so conducting its affairs as thereby to greatly decrease the public revenue.

Fourth—ideostying moneys and abatement accounts, and no lecting to make returns thereof to the Revenue Bureau.

Nucl.—Personal and political healthing of Callege 2. to snow that when people call at the office on business and no deceting to make returns thereof to the Revenue
Numb.—Personal and political hostility of Collector Freeland toward the President of the United States and opposition to his State holicy.

Tenth.—Entire loss of confidence of fully nine-tenths of the
business men in the present Collector.

\*\*Liesenth.\*—Obstructing the ends of justice, United States
District Attorney Tourney having declared that it is of no
use for him to bring to trial any case under the revenue
laws while James Freeland remains Collector of the Brookiyu district. The subjoined are the charges which are not with-drawn, but which Mr. Silverman proposes to substan-tiate:---

tiate:—

Scond-Abusive, unaccommodating and insulting conduct of said officials and their subordinates toward persons paying large amounts of revenue at the office.

Fifth-Fanling and whosty neglecting to collect abutemous money from persons who were simply able to pay for the same. most money from persons we have the same.

Sixth - Selling revenue atamps to eight manufacturers and others, entering such saies on the books as sold to "Un known." In violation of rule 144.

Secenth - Utter and incurable inediciency of Collector Preoland, and almost total lack of vigor, integrity and business capacity in the Chief Deputy, isone, whereby the service and the whole force under them has become lax and utterly demoralized, to the manifold damage of the government.

ntterly demoralized, to the manifold damage of the government.

Mighth—The office is made an engine of extortion and private gain, in that the officials compet those having to give bonds to go to one certain person to get such bonds and to pay therefore \$3, which is equally shared toxween six persons—namely, the bond maker, the Division Deputy, Chief Deputy Boone and three sub-deputies.

It is not known how the charges will be investigated.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Workmen are still engaged in tearing down the old proach. The work of drumming up the wire for the third set of strands is also progressing, and they will be commenced in a few days. The property taken for the bridge approach on the Brookivn ride has thus far cost a tribe over \$112,000. SUMMER FESTIVALS.

SUABIANS AND HESSIANS CELEBRATING THE HARVEST HOME -ST. AGNES' CHURCH PICNIC AT JONES' WOOD-TYPOS IN THE GROVES.

What is called the New York Canstatter Festival or Harvest Home began at Hamilton Park yesterday, and will be continued to day and to-morrow. These festivals, which are entirely of Suabian origin and are devoted to the perpetuation of Susbian customs, were begun in 1818, the 27th of September of that year being commemorated as the birthday of King William of Wittenberg. Annually ever since has the festival been repeated, but of late years it has been a harvest home selebration rather than a birthday commem oration. The first event of the gind in this country took place fifteen years ago at Russe's Park, on the Hudson, and in a short time it took such hold upon the German population of this city, and especially those of Suabian origin, that some years as many as 25,000 tickets have been sold in a single day. The attendance yeaterday and last night was not so great as on many previous occasions; but throughout the day and evening Joy was unconfined, and until a late hour the stream of lager beer was kept continually flowing. The feativities began early in the day with artillery Bring and the letting off of air balloons. Then there was a formal reception of invited guests, and toward evening a Suabian bridal procession and marriage ceremony and an address by President Mader. Some of the German people pre-ent professed to regard the marriage as valid, but sir. Rudoiph Rado, the groom, denied the soft impeachment, and Miss Kitty Rist, the bride, only laughed when she was asked if she had really taken Rudolph for better or worse. Previous to the ceremony the brade were flowers on her head, feshioned in a way utterly to defy description, and when asked what they were she said, "That was my crown. Of course I had to have a crown when I got a man." city, and especially those of Susbian origin, that some

crown. Of course I had to have a crown when I got a man."

Row the assemblage was anysed.

The procession was a very simple one, the bride and bridgerom, attended by Mr. Frederick Rudinger and Miss Carrie Cohr as groomsman and bridgemaid and headed by a band of music, passing through the park to the delight of the assembled Shabians, and complying with all the forms of tying the napital knot in the Shabian fashion. After the ceremony President Mader delivered an address, which was simply of a congratulatory character. In the evening there were fireworks, one of the designs illustration, the Burgomaster of Gansiesen incubating upon a pumpkin, and the other showing how the Seven Susbians caught the hare. At intervals also during the day there were gymnastic and athletic exercises, and there was a great deal of hearty laughter and real enjoyment without any ostensible reason whatever. In many parts of the park attempts were made at decoration and a column, raised apparently in bonor of the vegetables and fruits of the season, was especially interesting. This column was of about the height of the worth monument in Madiscot square and was not unlike it in appearance. Apparently it was built of fruits and vegetables artistically arranged, and it was an object of great interest throughout the entire day. As yesterday was the opening day of the testival it was not expected that the atternance would be ver, large, but great crowds are anticipated to-day, when there will be an exhibition of Suabias sports and national games.

HESSIAN HARVEST HOME. The third national Hessian Harvest Home festival, which is to last three days, was inaugurated yesterday at Rubenstoin's Harlem River Park. Early yester day morning the members of the Verein der Hessian assembled at Concordia Hall, in avenue A. All was buzz and excitement, and naturally enough, because a procession in honor of the God of Plenty was about to be formed. There no mistake about the fact that there were plenty of young mon and maidens ready to join in the plenty of young men and maidens ready to join in the procession. There were also a lot of wagons decorated with greens and flowers to the most layish degree. Then there was a big wagon—the biggest of them ali—with three fair damsels representing Hessia, Columbia and Germania. The three graces were surrounded and supported by a body of very young German girls attired in various coatames supposed to be national. Following this grand effort were floats (to speak in the language of the carnival), upon which were represented scenes of Guitenberg and his printing press, a virlage school and a squad of Hessian soldiers as they were uniformed in the Revolutionary times. Two companies of the Eleventh regiment formed the advance guard of the procession. After marching up Third avenue to the depot all were safely stowed away on the cars and the Park was soon reached. Then the festival was in reality inaugurated.

depot all were safely stowed away on the cars and the Park was soon reached. Then the festival was in reality inaugurated.

The reception and welcoming address was delivered by Mr. S. Zuschiag, the President, which was followed by the Hessian festival march in costume, and the "Flight of Frederick I. to Bohemis in 1807." The inaugural ceremonies over the order was to break ranks evidently, and "ibserty and equality" was the watchword. The gorgeously attired Buke seemed only too happy to hob-nob and drank beer with the lowly possant maiden, and, to tell the truth, vice versa. On the grounds were to be found every conceivable catchpeony amusement device from the mechanical tond to the air gun gullery. A very large proportion of those present were dressed in the national costume of Horsia, and consequently it did sound a little incongruous to hear a vender of a new curiosity call out, "Here yez are; divil, bottle, wather and all for only tin cental." Hofore nightful there was a rifle match between the members of the Eleventh regiment who were present. The first prize, a saiver waten, was won by Captain Wohllebe. Sergeant Charles Reutz won the second prize, which was a silver-plated fruit basket, and Private Kronoberger the third, which was \$10 in gold.

In the evening the grounds were illumined with Chinese lanterns, and there was a grand display of fire-

In the evening the grounds were illumined with Chinese lanterss, and there was a grand display of fre-works. The festival will be brought to a close on to-morrow night.

ST. AGNES' CHURCH PICNIC. The grand annual picnic of St. Agnes' Church. yesterday at Jones' Woods and was a great success. The festivities lasted all day and well into the night. There were several thousand people present, and thanks to the forethought of Father Macdowall, the enjoyed themselves to the full. The afternoon was enlivened by athletic sports, the interest in which was heightened by the award of prizes. calivened by athletic sports, the interest in which was heightened by the award of prizes. Dr. Constantine J. McGuire presented a gold headed came to the winner of the young men's walking race, one mile, best three in dwe, Mr. Jacob Hess; a handsome hanting case watch to the winner of the young men's walking race, iree to all, two miles, best three in dwe, Mr. Jacob Hess; a handsome hanting case watch to the winner of the young men's walking race, iree to all, two miles, best three in dwe, and a medaline, the form of a mighty dollar, presented by Mr. W. J. Florence, Mr. Frank Whittaker was master of ceremonies of the races, the most amusing of which were the sack and egg and spoon races. In the half-mile running race Charles Kowland, of the Yonkers Lyceum, won two straight heats—time, 2m. 22s. and 2m. 34s. In the hurdle race for colored men Stokely was first in three straight heats. Time—Im. 12½s., Im. 26½s., Im. 26½s. The consunite walk was won by Charles Connor, of the Y.M.C.A. Time, 7m. 39s. E. C. Hoiske was second, George Law third. Master McLane won the egg and spoon race in Im. 26½s. In the sack race Thompson and Dugan divided first and second prizes. The two-mile walk was won by E. C. Hoiske, H.A.C., the four-mile champion; Charles Connor, Y.M.C.A., the seven-mile champion; Charles Connor, Y.M.C.A., the

PRINTERS ENJOYING THEMSELVES.

The annual festival and picnic of Typographical Union No. 6 took place yesterday at Sulzer's East River Park. The attendance of members and their friends was not quite as large as had been expected; nowever, throughout the entire evening the dancing platform was well filled with a festive company, the fair sex predominating. The swings, flying horses and other devices for the amusement of the young ones did a thriving business during the afternoon. Every newspaper in the city and every book and job office of any consequence was represented in the gathering. The members of the craft, true to their traditions, entirely unbent their minds; they knocked into "pl" everything appertaining to the case and the sitek that showed itself, and set all their energies at work to make the festival an occasion of pleasure to themselves and their lady friends. In this they well succeeded. Large numbers of the seven or eight hundred persons present had mot before, and the picine partook largely of the nature of a family reunion. The various committees had made careful arrangements, and these were excellently carried out. Nothing occurred to mar the enjoyment of the party. In a financial point of view the affair was a snecosa. The officers of the Union state that although the attendance was smaler than in former years a sufficiently large number of tickets were sold to leave a fair amount on the proper side of the balance sheet. It was not until an early hour in the morning that the picknickers betook themselves to their homes. platform was well filled with a festive company, the fair

WEST POINT CADETSHIP.

A competitive examination for the vacancy at West Point for the Twelten Congressional district (Westchester county and the Twenty-third and Twenty-jourth wards of New York) will be held at the Orasampum Hotel, in White Plains, on Wednesday, the wampum Hotel, in White Pialus, on Wednesday, the 22d inst., at ten A. M. The examination will be conducted by William H. Leonard (late Justice of the Supreme Court), Frederick Shonnard, of Yonkers, and Colonel Symonds, a graduate of West Point. Whoever the examiners may report as most proficient will be nominated by Mr. Potter, the Representative of the district, Jor the vacancy. The exactination will be open to all young men possessing the legal qualifications—viz., they must actually reside in the district; be between the ages of seventeen and twenty-two; at least five feet high; if for military service and conversant with the ordinary English branches.

## DUFFERIN IN MANITOBA.

Novel Experiences in the Dominion-Reminiscences of Fort Garry.

BORDER LIFE AND INCIDENTS.

Winnipeggers' Receptions-An Address of a Little Sioux Orphan.

WINNIPRO, Manitoba, August 10, 1877. On Tuesday the viceregal party visited the stores of the Hudson Bay Company, all of which are situated within the enclosure known as Fort Garry. There is nothing about the exterior of these building which would justify any one gazing at them for five minutes, unless it was in wonderment as to the exact century when they were constructed. Such ancient, quaint looking structures, however, possess great hisclothed with the brief authority of President some o these buildings were used as guardhouses and prisons, wherein were confined the Canadian prisoners captured with the Hon, Dr. Schuttz (now Member of Par liament) at the time of the seizure of Fort Garry. One of the buildings, a longitudinal affair, infirm and old, which stands near the northwestern entrance to the enclosure, is the building from which Dr. Schultz made his escape in the gloom of a winter's night, and travelled on snow shoes upward of seven hundred miles through the wilderness. The window through which the Doctor made his exit may still be seen, and it was pointed out to His Excellency as the aperture through which Schultz succeeded in getting rid of his captors. The only tools which the Doctor pessessed at the time were a gimlet and a penknife. With these he honeycombed the window frame, and finally removed it, barely making room for his exit, meeting with a severe fall, the effects of which the Doctor feels to this day. A book might be written about the old associations of the Fort Garry buildings, which His Excellency and party minutely inspected or

To my mind is forcibly recalled the night when a Canadian prisoner named Thomas Scott was dragged from his cell before the council of three, comprising Louis Riel, President; Ambroise Le Père, Adjutant General, and O. Donoghue, Treasurer, and tried by court martial and sentenced to be shot the next day. The "trial" was conducted in French, the prisoner spoke "trail" was conducted in French, the prisoner spoke and understood only English, and the next day Scott was shot on the public street by six of Riel's guards, all of whom were drunk at the time, so drunk that, though firing at point blank range, they could only wound their victim, and it was not until one of the party went up and presented a loaded revolver within two inches of the victim's head that he was sont to eteroity. Many of the most prominent Winnipeggers of the day were prisoners in Fort Garry under Riel at the time the President's authority was at its zenith. One of the leading medical men of the place, Hon. D. O. Donnell, an ex-speaker of the Upper House, was a prisoner at Fort Garry under the Riel dynasty for several weeks. A wealthy and prosperous hardware increasing the first days many a weary hour in the hall breed prison of Mr. Louis Riel, the President. Reunions of these prisoners often take place, and it is interesting to hear the ancedotes and stories which are told of those terrible days of dreaded captivity. But these buildings have long since been divested of their revolutionary purposes. They are now the mere vulgar storehouses and warenouses of the ancient traders, and their contents are perhaps the most valuable feature in their contents are perhaps the most valuable feature in their contents are perhaps the most valuable feature in their contents are perhaps the most valuable feature in their contents are perhaps the most valuable feature in their contents are perhaps the most valuable feature in their contents are perhaps the most valuable feature in their contents are perhaps the most valuable feature in their contents are perhaps the most valuable feature in their contents. They are now the mere a isways of a good description. The company detest shouldy—even English shoudy. Their prices are mederate, and many of their wares are of the old and substantial kind.

THE CIVIC HOLIDAY

on Wednesday was observed by a goneral suspension and understood only English, and the next day Scott

on Wednesday was observed by a general suspension of business. The amusements for the holiday chiefly comprised outdoor games and sports, consisting of lacrosse and baseball matches, the prizes being two cups, valued at \$20 each. The lacrosse match was a local afiar between the amuseur clubs. The foot races in the atternoon commenced on the arrival of the viceregal party about half-past two. These displays of pedestriablem and jumping seeined to cause more excitement than the bell matches. The prosence of a number of wheeltarrows, sacks and other appliances indicated that there was a variety of amusement in store, but the sports came to an abrupt termination. It commenced to rain hercely. As every one was on the prairie, and no shelter, all, including the viceregal party, got a horough drenching. party, got a thorough drenching.

The following personal notices have been circulated for the benefit of the inquisitive:—

His Excellency the inquisitive:

His Excellency the Governor General will receive on Saturday, the 11th inst., at the Provincial Government Building in the City, between the hours of 10 A. M and 12 noon, any gentlemen who may be desirous of calling upon him for any special reason.

House will be found at the residence of his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, in which persons who may not find it convenient to call upon their Excellencies at siver Heights

convenient to call upon their Excellencies at sliver Heights may record their names as calling upon them.

The following appears as a proclamation;—
Their Excellences the observor ticner 1 and Countess of Dafferin will hold a drawing room at 3 P, M., August 10, at the City Had.

N. B.—Ladies and gentlemen attending are requested to come provided with two cards their names legisly written thereon, one to be given at the door, the other to the Aide-de-Camp in Waiting.

N. R.—Ladies and gentlemen attending are requested to come provided with two cards, their names legibly written thereon, one to be given at the door, the other to the Aidede-Camp in Weiting.

The Akchibishop of the Northwest.

On Thursday, the 95th, the vice-rogal party, including Legitenant Goinel Osborne Smith, commander of the Canadian Unionel Osborne Smith, commander of the Canadian military forces in Manitoba, visited St. Boniace and received a welcome from the people there. St. Boniace is a French Canadian town on the east side of the Red River, opposite Winnipeg. It contains about one thousand inhabitants, chiefly French Canadians. At St. Boniace resides Mgr. Archibishop Taché, whose name is very intimately mixed up with the Northwest troubles. His Grace is an eminent divine, pointean with the Northwest and popular. He is also a diplomatist, pointean with the Northwest, and the amount of the Roman Catholic Church in the Northwest, and is a man of great power and influence among all classes, especially among his own. He is a ripe scholar, a genial companion and a wit. He owns nearly the whole of St. Boniace, both in his own right and as a trustee for others. At the palace of the Grace were gathered a large party of local celebrities, who received the viceregal party in gallant British atyle, the band playing "God Save the Queen" and the gathering standing uncovered.

Hon. DOPPHENEY'S addition in the procented an address in French.

LOKE DEPPHENEY'S and the Govern which the following is the translation:—

MOSSINGE LE FRENKENEY ET MESSINGES:—Allow me to return you may best thanks for the gratifying and loral address which you have presented to me. It does not in any degree surprise me that you should recur with pride to your Canadian origin, or that you should wish to receil to my recollection the degree to which we and the other races who have associated themselves with you in this great work of civilization are indotted to you for these publication are indotted to you for these published when he cannot ha

At the conclusion the party inspected the palace of His Grace, after which Archotshop Tachd presented a lengthy address to his Excellency on behalf of the Cathotic clergy of Manitota. His Excellency made a suitable reply, after which the party visited the Archbishop's cathedral and the Orphanage of the Gray Nuns. This institution in Manitoba comprises about thirty-four members, five of whom are engaged in the work of tuition. They have about forty protegies as number.

pupils.

ADDRESS OF AN INDIAN GIRL.

The orphans, to the number of forty, representing all ages and sizes, were ranged in rows facing the outrance. As the party entered the orphans sang the national anthom, and the viceregal party having seated themselves under a canopy, a little orphan Sioux girl road an address, beautifully written by herselt. The address is so unique that I give it in full.

an address, beautifully written by herself. The address is so unique that I give it in full.

To Them Kroellences the East and Counters of DurFREIN!—
May it please Your Excellencies, this is a happy day for
the Orphanage of St. Buniface, because it affords us the
great home of receiving the visit of the representative of
our dracious sovereign. Poor children, assembled by the
hand of charity, we cannot sapire to homes, but accustomed
to receive favors, we flatter correctives that we can duly apprecitate them, so Your Excellencies will please allow us to
say that this day will live forever in our fondest rememhrances. Numerous and imperiant occapations, the immone Dominion of Canada, naturally absorb all
your mamonia, my Lord, and naturally absorb all
your mamonia, my Lord, and naturally absorb all
your mamonia my Lord, and naturally absorb all
your mamonia my Lord, and naturally absorb all
your did to the second to afford orphase the campulation of secing Your Excellency and offering
you the expression of their admiration. The emiment
qualities that dishinguish the Countess of Dufferin, came in
asso to supperlate, more than we can appear, the honor of
secing her in our midst. All the care siven in here tonds
to make us preserve the path of virtue. Your Excellency's
you follow so well. Per wherecome Your Excellencies have
before them a peculiarly singular assemblage of young
girls. I who have the hour to address you in the name of
my companions, am a cloux ty blirtue, our my right you see
a Chippeweyan, on my left the daughter of a Mankegan. Our ancestors bore to each other an im-

A CONTRAST

JOHN SHERMAN, SENATOR, IN 1869, VS. JOHN SHERMAN, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, IN

Mr. John Sherman made a speech at Mansfield the other evening which has been pristed in most of the papers. Mr. John Sherman said in that speech that "Human governments can have but little influence the abundance or want of employment." To attribut the existing distresses of the country to acts of government would be, Mr. John Sherman said, "extreme

Mr. John Sherman did not always think it "extreme folly" to attribute to acts of government a supreme influence upon the rise and fall of prices and the abundance or went of employment. I beg to call your at-

On the 27th of January, 1869, Mr. John Sherman made a speech in the Senate of the United States upon a proposition then recently made by Mr. O. P. Morton to resume specie payments within a period of three John Sherman on that occasion, "is a far more dis-tressing operation than Senators may suppose. Our belove, and always with the sorest distress." He adduced the example of Great Britain in 1819-21. "In eighteen years," said Mr. John Sherman, in 1899, "the notes of the Bank of England were practically a legal tender, and upon them, as upon our greenoacks, was based a currency issued by the country banks. When the war was over measures were slowly adopted for the appreciation of the paper currency to the gold standard. It is only necessary to read the histories of the time," said Mr. John Sherman, in 1869, "to show the disastrous effects. The measures resulted in a reduction of the paper currency from \$4.01,00,000 in 1815 to \$152,000,000 in 1821. Small traders, debtors and laborers were reduced to the sorest distress. \* • It is not possible," continued Mr. John Sherman, in 1869, "to take this voyage without the sorest distress. To every person except a capitalist out of debt or a salaried officer (the Secretary of the Treasury, for example), or an annuitant, it is a period of loss, danger, lassitude of trade, fall of wages, suspension of enterprise, bankruptcy and disaster. To every rairoad it is an addition of at least one-third to the burden of its debt, and more than that doduction from the value of its stock. It means the ruin of all dealers whose debts are twice their [business] capital, though one-third less than their property, to attempt this task sudown and other nations have gone through this process

its stock. It means the rum of all dealers whose deous are twice their [business] capital, though one-third less than their property, to attempt this task suddealy.

"Mr. Morton's proposition was to effect it gradually—that is, within a period of three years, by arresting the poople in the midst of their lawful business and applying a new standard of value to their property without any reduction of their debts or giving them an objortunity to compound with their creditors would be an act of folly without example in evil in modern times. " " What prudeat man would dare," said Mr. John Sherman, in 1869, "to outlid a house, a factory, a railroad or a barn with the certain lact before him that the greenbacks he puts into his improvement will be worth thirty-five per o at more in two years than his improvement is then worth? Why not hold his money for two years, till his building will cost him con-third less? When the day comes every man, as the sailors say, will be close rected, all enterprise will be suspended, every bank will have contracted its currency to the lowest limit, and the deutor, compelled to meet in coin a debt contracted in currency, will find the coin hoarded in the i reasury, no representative of coin in circustion, his property shrunk not only to the extent of the appreciation of the currency, but still more by the artificial scarcity made by the hoarders of gold! " All the historical precedents show," said Mr. John Sherman in 1869, "that his against a ground of the contraction of the currency by the banks, so that when the day came the sectual scarcity of currency prevented a demand for coin, and this process of contraction both to England and the United States produced the screet distress." So far the evidence of Mr. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, in 1877, delending himself against a charge of spiciation and outrage in security? Mr. John Sherman at Mansfield made no attempt to answer this great question; but the answer will be found in Mr. John Sherman is proposed made in the Secretar

perate !\* I have a speech at Mansfield, the other might aumits, however, of further examination, which, with your permission, I shall attempt at a future time Very respectfully, J. W. SCHUCKERS.

August 18, 1871.

THE ANTI-LIQUOR CRUSADE

JERSEY CITY LIQUOR DEALERS DEMAND AND OBTAIN TRIAL BY JURY-ANOTHER BATCH OF WARRANTS.

Ex-Aiderman Christopher Helms, Patrick Long, John B. Secimeyer and Christopher V. Kahrteff were brought before Justice Peloubet in the Second District Court at Jersey City yesterday char, od with selling inquor without a license. Mr. Corbin appeared for the State and Mr. Ryerson for the defunca. The court room was crowded, a large number of liquor dealers being in attendance. When the first case was called, that of Mr. Helms, the Justice was about to dispose o it summarily by imposing a fine, when Mr. Ryerson

room was crowded, a large number of liquor cealers being in attendance. When the first case was called, that of Mr. Helms, the Justice was about to dispose of it summarily by imposing a fine, when Mr. Ryerson astonshed him by demanding a jury trail. "Oh, I won't do that," was the peremptory reply of the Justice. "Very well, then," said Mr. Ryerson, "let us see if you will proceed outerwise after our demand in opes court." Mr. Coroin suggested that the decases was rather hasty, and that no person charged win an oftenee could be denied the right of trail by jury. The Justice adjourned the case for two nears, to as to consult the Corporation Coolmel, and at the respecting of the Court senounced that the demand of the defendant was granted. He case against Mr. Helms then proceeds before the jury. It is thought that with jury trails there will be very lew convictions. Even in cases of conviction the fine will be paid by the Liquor Demark' Association. Another aspect of the case with trial by jury is that it will take several month to try all the offenders, and if the offences be repeated the session of the cearts will be interminable.

The Liquor Desitors' Association has their places of summers on Penneyra, and Justice Rocket, John Herong, Identified the American Scholars of the Court and the members about not still replace of summers on Penneyra and American and Coloring committee on summers on Penneyra and American and Coloring committee and a meeting at ton o'diock yesterday Jorencon, and appointed as the confised of the association has the members about the seasons ton Mr. W. D. Daly. A acreaier bas been sent to all lequor tesiers consected with the association, in the American and the court of the American and the property of the penneyral property and is confident as a decident in his favor. The Liquor Desiers' Association has associated to he association to the association of the association of the seasons and the property of the penneyral property and the property of the penneyral property and the property